

DIX TALKS ON HIGHWAYS

Governor, in His Native City of
Glens Falls, Defends His Policy.

CHARGES EXTRAVAGANCE

President Schurman of Cornell
Says Party Lines Are
Disappearing.

Glens Falls, N. Y., May 2.—In his native city Governor John A. Dix was welcomed by a number of his neighbors and old friends to a dinner at the Glens Falls Club. The Governor, several other state officers, nearly a hundred state legislators and others came from Albany on a special train to be guests at the dinner. President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University was also one of the speakers.

The Governor's address, a slight touch of reminiscence of his childhood days in Glens Falls, dealt with the problem of conservation of natural resources—a problem of particular importance, the Governor declared, to this section of the state.

The work of the state Highway Commission was also discussed at some length. The Governor criticized the commission for having yielded to the clamor of the contractors, material men and others, and declared the source of the support which this commission receives when its acts are called into question. He added:

"When we consider the favors thus granted to contractors, material men and others," declared the Governor, "it is easy to understand the source of the support which this commission receives when its acts are called into question. He added:

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THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, May 2.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.—Such satisfactory progress is being made in the preparation of the proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain that draft of the several clauses were read at the Cabinet meeting to-day. In some instances different plans, for each of which the phraseology had been prepared, were submitted. This afternoon Secretary Knox and those of his assistants who are engaged in this work devoted several hours to further consideration of the subject. It has been agreed that in the negotiations with the United States to take the initiative and this government will, therefore, submit the first completed form for the approval of Great Britain. Some consideration was given to-day to the proposition of creating a permanent court of arbitration to pass on all questions between this country and Great Britain which do not yield to the usual diplomatic negotiations. It is not probable that the members of such a court would be actually named, but they would either be designated ex-officio or all the machinery for their selection could be provided under this plan. Other plans discussed were the utilization of the Hague Tribunal under the terms of the treaty, and the preparation of the treaty on general as differentiated from specific lines, committing both nations to the principle of arbitration, but leaving the form of tribunal to be provided in any compromise which might be negotiated under the terms of the treaty. In the discussion at the Cabinet meeting the President made it clear that he would regard the Senate as equally with himself, to the principle of arbitration, once the proposed treaty was ratified, as has been pointed out in these dispatches. After that the fact that the compromise defining the scope of the arbitration, etc., would be to be approved by the Senate would be, in his judgment, merely an incident to the international machinery of this government, and a matter of no concern to any foreign power.

MR. BRYCE GOES TO OTTAWA.—The British Ambassador left here to-day for New York, but it is his purpose to go thence to Ottawa, where he will discuss with the Canadian officials the method of covering any disputes which may arise out of the proposed arbitration treaty. He will also discuss the proposed arbitration treaty. It will be recalled that the so-called Boundary Waters Commission, created under the convention finally approved May 5, 1911, is clothed with power to adjudicate all questions involving the rights, obligations or interests of the United States or the Dominion of Canada, either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants. If both governments agree to refer such questions to the commission for decision, it being further provided that when the commission shall be evenly divided it shall call in an umpire to be chosen under the terms of the Hague convention. Until Mr. Bryce shall have learned the views of the Canadian authorities, it will be impossible to decide whether questions involving the rights of Canada or the citizens thereof shall be included in the proposed general arbitration treaty, and if so whether there shall be a special provision whereby such questions may be determined either in accordance with the terms of the treaty already in existence or under the terms of the new convention. The ambassador expects before he returns from Ottawa to have acquired a complete understanding with the Canadian officials on this question, while it is the hope of the administration that by the time Mr. Bryce returns it will be in a position to submit for his approval and that of the President the first complete draft of the general arbitration treaty.

PLAYING POLITICS.—As was foretold in this column, the disposition of certain politicians to make capital out of the racial opposition to Great Britain is already bearing fruit. Various Irish-American and German-American societies have been aroused to protest against the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and Congress is being urged not to approve it. The House received to-day a joint protest from the Irish-American and the German-American Societies of New York which reads: "Mindful of George Washington's warning against all entangling alliances, we are utterly opposed to an alliance with Great Britain in any form or under any guise; we are against the establishment of closer relations than those now existing between this government and Great Britain, on the ground that such alliance or closer relationship would involve resentment on the part of the other European powers and destroy our relations with them. The Central Council of Irish Clubs and the Central Council of German Clubs are united in this protest, declaring that 'England is the hereditary foe of our native land and the land of our adoption.' The petition says that 'until Ireland is given legislative independence we will oppose alliances with Great Britain.'"

THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.—The Democrats are split squarely in two on the question of the wool. Chairman Underwood has gained two converts to his composition to retain at least 50 per cent of the existing duty, but even now the Democrats stand seven for free wool and seven for a reduction of one-half. Mr. Underwood's plan contemplates a reduction from the present duty of 11 and 12 cents a pound on long and short raw wool, respectively, to 5 and 6 cents a pound, and further provision for the automatic reduction of the duty on ultimately raw wool shall be admitted free. Of course, politics is playing a large part in this dividing the committee. Speaker Clark has grave fears for his Presidential chances as the result of putting the wool on the free list, and Mr. Underwood not only wishes to help the Speaker, but he fears to curtail the revenues of the country by a reduction which would wipe out \$20,000,000 a year. Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina, and Dixon, of Indiana, are the Democrats who have been converted to the views of Mr. Underwood. Those who oppose his views and insist on free wool immediately are Messrs. Peters, Hughes, Harrison, Rainey, James, Randall and Hull. Aside from the new converts, the Democrats who have stood with Mr. Underwood all along are Messrs. Shackelford, Palmer and Brantley.

RECIPROCITY HEARINGS.—The Senate Committee on Finance decided to-day to hold hearings on the reciprocity agreement, beginning to-morrow and terminating May 13. "It is expected that the first men to be heard will be the representatives of the shoe and leather trades, who will also express their hostility to the Farmer-Free List, which makes these commodities free of duty. Indeed, the committee will hear any one who presents himself and wishes to testify regarding either reciprocity or the Free List bill. One of the chief obstacles to tariff legislation at this session, as well as to the reciprocity agreement, is the attitude of the insurgent Republicans. While they oppose the Canadian reciprocity agreement, they also oppose any reduction of the tariff not based on the findings of the Tariff Board, and in this regard they stand squarely with the President. The Tariff Board will hardly be in a position to submit any conclusive findings before next December, and there is reason to believe that its findings with regard to the wool schedule will be of a character to make the legislation proposed by Mr. Underwood and his Democratic friends look ridiculous.

TO REIMBURSE NEW YORK.—The bill introduced at the last session by Representative Law, a New York Republican, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause the superintendence, surveying and inspecting of the main interior of the channel of Jamaica Bay, New York, was reintroduced in the House to-day by Representative Martin W. Littleton. This bill provides that when the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the extent and nature of the work performed by the city of New York in dredging the channel to make it available for the purposes of commerce, the depth being 18 feet and the width 500 feet, the city of New York shall be reimbursed for the cost of the work. It is stipulated, however, that the total cost of the work performed by the city of New York shall not exceed an outlay of more than \$1,240,000 on the part of the federal government.

DEMOCRATS THINKING OF ADDING THAT SUM TO BUDGET.—(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 2.—That the Democrats are seriously contemplating adding \$45,000,000 a year to the pension budget was brought out in the debate in the House to-day. The House was rounding out its seventh day of debate on the Farmers' Free List bill, which has been taken as the text for perhaps more Democratic "spelling" than any other measure before that body. The cause of the "common people" was earnestly pressed to empty words by eloquent orators, while now and then a practical Republican was so unkind as to remind the theoretical Democrats of the disastrous effects of the Wilson bill. The American farmer, harassed, down-trodden, abused and neglected, according to the Democratic speakers, was again made the subject of numerous eulogies. Then a spokesman of the majority strayed from the beaten track, and the voice of Representative Sims, a Tennessee Democrat, was raised in protest against the proposed increase of the pension rolls. Mr. Sims innocently expressed the uneasiness which has been secretly rankling in many Democratic breasts because it seems inevitable that the majority, despite its flaunted economy programme, must enact a bill authorizing additional pensions to the amount of about \$45,000,000.

There is great rivalry among the members of the Ohio delegation concerning pension legislation, for Ohio contains many Union veterans. Representative Anderson, a Democrat, has stolen a march on his colleagues. He has a bill before the Committee on Pensions which calls for an additional outlay of \$45,000,000 for pensions. This committee is headed by Representative Sherwood, who has a bill of his own, but Mr. Anderson has thoughtfully moved to discharge the Sherwood committee from the consideration of his bill, which will probably bring the bill into the House next Monday. Republicans are impatiently waiting to see the Democratic House in action upon the measure.

Representative Burke, of South Dakota, gave the Democrats an uneasy hour in his analysis of the Free List bill from the Republican point of view.

It seems that this country has had enough of free trade, he said. "We should profit by our experiences under the Wilson bill. That bill was repudiated when the voters had an opportunity to pass upon it. I predict that there will be a similar repudiation when the voters are asked to express their sentiments regarding the free list propaganda proposed in this Democratic free list measure. This country has prospered more under protection, such as that fostered by McKinley and Dingley and other Republican leaders. The business depression that followed the Wilson bill should

prompt us all to-day to steer clear of a repetition of those distressing times."

SON ACCUSES FATHER
One Body Found on Farm—
Search for Two Others.

Fowler, Ind., May 2.—Charles L. with murder by his own son, who says that three farmhands have disappeared mysteriously. John Poole, a wealthy farmer, was arrested to-day following the finding of a mangled and partly decomposed body supposed to be that of Joseph Kemper, to-day on the Poole farm.

Several years ago, it was reported in the Sheriff, Charles Clark and Charles Mack, employed by Poole, disappeared mysteriously. Further search of the farm is to be made on the theory that their bodies may be found. Kemper disappeared on December 12, 1905.

The elder Poole was released from an insane asylum several years ago, after he had been found not guilty, on the plea of insanity, of having shot a neighbor.

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Rollercoaster, "Bicycle" Cigarettes.
"Z. P." Malt Flakes.
Sunshine Blue.
"TRIP-O-LEE" Scouring Powder.
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W. E. East & Son, Newark, N. J.
Galamay-Meyer Co., Hoboken, N. J.
2076 3d Ave., Bronx.

Blame for Marital Woes

Parents with Young Couples.

Justice Kelly, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, believes that if parents would act in what he calls the old-fashioned way and not interfere in their married children's troubles, there would be fewer divorce cases. He expressed this opinion yesterday in equity term in granting a separation to Mildred J. Quattlander and Charles Quattlander, who were married on November 17, 1905, when they were both twenty-one years old. They lived together only ten months and then brought suits for separation. The wife alleged cruel and inhuman treatment and the husband charged her with deserting him.

Woman's Life at Stake

Minister First Witness in Trial of Mrs. Dodge.

TELLS STORY OF SHOOTING

Prisoner Said She Didn't Know Pistol Was Loaded—Tried to Help the Victim.

Banker Held To Be New Yorker, Although Now in Oregon.

Love Must Defend Divorce

Swift Fire in Jersey City Tenement House Is Fatal.

Mother Dead; Baby Lost

Evangelistic Work Opens

Fanny Crosby, the Hymn Writer, Talks of Her Work.

Deflected Bullet Husband Fired Before Killing Himself.

Hair Saved Her Life

TRY TO PROVE WOMAN SANE

Jury Sits to Determine Mental State of Mrs. Murtaugh.

SKYSCRAPERS CUT OFF AIR

R. P. Bolton Would Restrict Their Height in Fifth Avenue.

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"If you could appreciate how trivial these grievances look to others," he said, "a failure to wash dishes, a failure to come home at the exact minute, a failure to bring home fresh eggs, and all that. This young wife went home to her mother. There is the secret of the whole trouble. An old-fashioned mother in the old-fashioned days would have sent the wife back to her husband, but this mother sympathized with her daughter and helped her along with the belief that there was a cruel condition. And he runs home to his parents and they coddle him—and so you get into the divorce court."

The justice then gave the Quattlanders a separation for a year, fixing alimony at \$5 a week and saying he hoped the couple would be living together again before the end of the period.

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